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Eiridge A. Stafford Executive Director-Federal Regulatory

April 26, 1994

NOTICE OF EX PARTE

Mr. William F. Caton Acting Secretary Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street, N.W., Room 222 Mail Stop 1170 Washington, D.C. 20554

RE: Gen. Docket No. 90-314

Dear Mr. Caton:

Representatives of U S WEST met today with Rodney Small and Thomas Derenge of the Office of Engineering and Technology, and Greg Rosston and John Williams of the Office of Plans and Policy to discuss issues raised by U S WEST on reconsideration of the Second Report and Order in the above mentioned proceeding. U S WEST was represented by Sue Mason, Director-Public Policy, U S WEST Personal Communications Development Group, Dave Jones, Manager-Radio System Analysis and Planning, U S WEST Personal Communications Development Group, and Elridge Stafford, Executive Director - Federal Regulatory. Attached are handouts used in this meeting.

In accordance with Section 1.1206(a)(2) of the Commission's rules, the original and one copy of this letter, with attachments, are being filed with your office. Acknowledgment and date of receipt of these transmittals are requested. A duplicate of this letter is included for this purpose.

Please contact me at (202) 429-3134 should you have any questions concerning this matter.

Sincerely, Stafford

LUSWEST





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Attachment

cc:

Mr. Rodney Small Mr. Thomas Derenge Mr. John Williams Mr. Greg Rosston

PCS Base Station Power Limits

presented to the

Federal Communications Commission

by

U S WEST, Inc.

April 26, 1994

U S WEST's Position on PCS Power Limits

- Base station maximum EIRP should be increased from 100 to 1600 Watts
- Subscriber unit power limits need not be changed (portable vs. mobile)
- OFS microwave coordination, license area boundary and rf exposure limits still apply

U S WEST, Inc.

Why More Power?

A higher power limit is necessary to enable PCS licensees to:

- Compete with cellular and SMR carriers in terms of price and service
- Economically meet the FCC's buildout requirements (even at 75%)
- Take advantage of new and emerging technologies (e.g., "Smart Antennas")

PCS Must Be Competitive with Cellular/SMR

- "Propagation penalty" between 850 MHz and 1900 MHz is 8 to 12 dB
- Three to four times as many cells would be required to cover suburban and rural areas if the power limits were the same (500 Watts ERP -- 820 Watts EIRP)
- With a 100 Watt limit for PCS a 17 to 21 dB penalty results, and seven times as many cells are required
- This penalty is in addition to the costs of spectrum and microwave relocation

Primary use would be in low traffic density areas (suburban, rural, highway), which typically comprise about 80% of the cells in an MTA

Why 1600 Watts EIRP?

- To achieve "coverage parity" with cellular, 8200 Watts would be necessary (assuming 10 dB additional freespace loss)
- Contending PCS systems (e.g., CDMA and DCS1800) are proposing 25 Watt power amplifiers which, when coupled with an 18 dBi sectored antenna generate 1577 Watts
- A "Smart Antenna" system (with 25 dBi gain), when coupled with a 5 Watt power amplifier, would radiate 1580 Watts EIRP
- Motorola, PCIA (Telocator) and others support 1000 Watts ERP (=1600 Watts EIRP)

Issues Associated with Higher Power Limits

- ANSI/IEEE (C95.1-1992) RF exposure limits still apply, and will not be compromised by higher power limits
- OFS microwave coordination requirements still apply (during the transition period)
- Downlink/uplink balance should be preserved
 - Typical difference is 10 dB (for portables; 3 dB for mobiles), and is required to facilitate paging and "keep alive" functions
 - No reason to increase this margin for PCS, but it should not be reduced
 - This can be ensured by coupling BS power limits with minimum antenna gain or maximum antenna input power
- Total site power is much less for digital (TDMA, CDMA) technologies than with analog cellular (AMPS) because a single carrier serves several users (8 to 20)

Impact of BS Power Limit and Buildout Requirements on Network Cost

BTA Merket	Area (sq. mi.)			Cost (\$M @ 100W)			Cost (\$M @ 1600W)		
	<u>67%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>90%</u>	67%	<u>75%</u>	90%	<u>67%</u>	<u>75%</u>	90%
Boise	1,645	2,615	18,649	46.2	68.2	117.8	20.0	23.5	36.2
Albq.	1,062	2,234	15,202	29.7	56.4	96.5	12.8	16.8	26.8
Spokane	5,848	7,093	13, 48 5	279.4	307.7	327.6	84.4	88.8	94.0
Santa Fe	2,018	4,221	10,079	111.0	161.0	179.2	24.7	32.1	36.9
MTA <u>Market</u>					<u>75%</u>	88.6%		<u>79%</u>	<u>89.9%</u>
Denver					39.1	118.1		46.6	82.0





